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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1870. NO. 298.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS

In the Neighborhood of Manzon.

The Result Yet Undecided.

The Fighting Began on Sunday.

Another Combat Progressing Between Charleville and Ardennes.

Rumor that MacMahon has been Defeated by the Crown Prince.

60,000 Men Leave Paris to Join MacMahon.

No Halt to be Made in the March on Paris.

THE CITY READY FOR A SIEGE.

Immense Quantities of Provisions in Store.

Republican Conspiracy in South Germany.

The Prussians Making a Flank Movement.

Position of the Opposing Armies.

The Intention to Crush MacMahon,

And Then Turn their Attention to Paris.

Change of Sentiment in Denmark.

No Further Desire for an Alliance with France.

Prussian Victory at Sezanne Saturday.

French Commander Wounded and Captured.

DISPATCH FROM MARSHAL BAZAINE.

All Going Well at Metz.

ENGLAND.

French Generals Wounded.

LONDON, Midnight, August 29.—Generals Frossard and Bourbaki have been wounded.

A Prussian Victory.

A dispatch dated Headquarters King of Prussia, Sunday evening, says: Yesterday there was an action between the Third Regiment of Saxony horse, supported by a squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars, and six squadrons of French chasseurs, near Sezanne. Our troops were victorious. The French commander was wounded and taken prisoner.

A Battle in Progress.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

LONDON, August 29.—By the dispatches from our special correspondent at Montmedy, we have news of a great and bloody battle having begun on the evening of Sunday, in the immediate neighborhood of Manson. The battle is yet undecided. Fighting is now going on between Charleville and Ardennes. Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join MacMahon, and have already passed beyond Sedanon. They are in excellent order and the best of spirits, and a feeling of confidence seems to animate the entire force.

A Coup D'Etat at Madrid.

At Madrid important consultations have taken place between the Regent and Ministers. A *coup d'etat* is daily looked for.

Prussian Flank Movement—Position of the Armies.

(Special to the Sun.)

ASHLEIGH, August 29, 10½ BRUSSELS.—The Prussians are making a flank movement on MacMahon, the same as they did on Bazaine. This is the situation of both armies. MacMahon, as I told you already, occupies a line from Rethel to Stenay, lending on Mezieres, Sedan and Montmedy, with the Belgian boundary behind. The Prussians, who were marching on to Paris, deployed from Stenay to Troie, have changed their direction. Instead of going west they are going north. Their troops around Troie march in the direction of Romilly; those around Chalons in that of Suippes, and those which were between Stenay and Varennes in the direction of Rethel by Grandpre and Vouziers, while a strong force is at Dun, observing the left of MacMahon at Stenay. Meanwhile strong Prussian columns are advancing from Limeville and Johnville to St. Dizier, where the headquarters of the King were reported yesterday. The manifest intention of the Prussians is to destroy MacMahon as they destroyed Bazaine, and then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will certainly be fought before many days between Rethel and Montmedy. I do not believe in a dispatch from Rethel this morning, saying that MacMahon and Bazaine are in communication.

Napoleon's Efforts and Chances.

LONDON, August 29.—It is stated that Napoleon is endeavoring, through special envoys to all neutral powers of Europe, to obtain guarantees for the perpetuity of the Napoleonic dynasty and the maintenance of the integrity of the territory of France.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The opportunity to deprive Napoleon of power, even if it existed, was not seized, and may never return. The boldness of the proclamation is returning, and it is not impossible, even if defeated, France may still be Napoleon's.

French War Steamer at London.

A French war steamer is anchored here, her officers have refused to act on official notice to leave.

Movements of the Prussians.

Rhenish dispatches state that twenty thousand Prussian cavalry and infantry passed through Chalons on their way to Epernay yesterday.

The Prussians have appeared at Suippe, fourteen miles north of Chalons, and the Prussians now in the valley of the Aube are concentrating at Somsery.

MacMahon's Advance Defeated.

MacMahon's advance guard was defeated by the Prussian vanguard in an encounter at Attegny, near Vouziers. The Crown Prince's whole body is directed north against MacMahon.

Fighting Near Stenay.

A dispatch from Vinton, Belgium, says: There has been fighting to-day between Stenay, eight miles west southwest of Montmedy and Marson. There are no French troops now in Montmedy. The Prussians occupy Longuyon, a town in the department of Moselle, twenty miles northwest of Briey. They have cut the railway at Chevierge.

Reconnoissances for the Grand Army.

The correspondence of the *Times*, from Berlin, says that the German grand army, which is marching on Paris will soon be reinforced by the Fourth Corps of Armee, under command of the Crown Prince of Saxony, which is forming, and that reinforcements by this powerful contingent the enormous Prussian army will continue its march to Paris two hundred and fifty thousand strong.

MacMahon Reported Defeated.

It is reported here that a great battle has taken place between MacMahon and the Crown Prince, in which MacMahon was defeated.

The Irish War Fever

is still most intense. Funds in aid of French are rapidly accumulating.

French Ambassador's at Neutral Courts Seek the Perpetuation of the French Dynasty.

LONDON, August 29.—It is rumored that the French Ambassadors at several courts have asked for the interposition of the Great Powers to guarantee the French dynasty.

King William's Suite

At the army headquarters consists of about one thousand persons, of whom eighty are court dignitaries. Their servants, the attaches of the postal and telegraphic service, members of the engineer corps, geographers, &c., makes up the rest. Bismarck's train is almost as ample as King William's.

Removal of the Seat of Government.

The London *Times* says: Paris must and will be saved, but the removal of the seat of government is indispensible, owing to the predominance therein of wine, which is irreconcilable with public order and military movements.

Predicted Extermination of the Advancing Prussian Forces.

Parisians affect to believe that the approaching Prussians will head length taken between two fires and exterminated.

MacMahon's Tactics.

The *Times* questions the tactics of Marshal MacMahon in moving to the northeast, and thereby leaving open the road to Paris. He might at least have threatened a descent on the advancing columns of the Prussians. At a meeting of the Paris Defense Committee yesterday, Thiers informed the members that the Prussians would never reach the city without a complete victory over the French army, and even then their star would be short.

Fleeing the Crushers.

The North German bark Texas, Captain Matthesen, from Philadelphia on the 15th of July, for Hamburg, has put into Stornoway, Scotland, to avoid capture by the French cruisers.

Governor's Message.

General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has issued a proclamation ordering all strangers, natives of countries now at war with France, and not naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the departments of the Seine within three days. They must quit France, or at least retire to some of the departments on the other side of the River Loire. All strangers who come within the above injunction and do not conform to it will be arrested, and delivered to the military tribunal, unless special permission to remain is received from the Governor of Paris.

Reported French Victory Contradicted.

LONDON, August 29.—The reported French victory on the Meuse, in a battle in which 80,000 were slain, is false.

MacMahon Not Ready for a Battle.

French accounts say MacMahon is not ready for a battle. Not a word can be got from Bazaine, though his lines are still reported open.

No Halt in the March on Paris.

It was Bismarck who gave the order that there should be no halt in the march on Paris. The King acquiesced, though his Generals favor looking after MacMahon first, and taking Paris afterwards.

Parisians Defy the Enemy.

The Parisians defy the enemy to come on and assert that they will never see the inside of the city except as prisoners.

Anti Bonapartic Feeling in Madrid.

LONDON, August 29.—A strong anti-Bonaparte feeling exists in Madrid, in consequence of the revelation that before the war with the Prussians Napoleon was engaged in restoring Isabella to the throne of Spain, in return for the cession of the Balearic Islands to France.

Fighting Between French and Civilians.

Between French and German citizens, during which many were killed.

Prince Napoleon

Had a long interview with the Austrian Ambassador while at Fiscume.

Author of the Military Articles of the London "Times."

The military articles in the London *Times*, which have attracted some attention, are understood to have been written by General Burgoyne.

Cruising in St. George's Channel.

A French frigate is cruising in St. George's channel.

The Latest from the Front.

LONDON, August 29.—Advices from the seats of war report the Emperor's headquarters at Vouziers. The Prussians are moving northward, and will encounter MacMahon west of Stenay and Montmedy. The first corps of French advance repulsed the Prussians at Aligny, a few miles north west of Vouziers. MacMahon is reported to be concentrating his forces between Metz, Chezey and Etain. A later dispatch states that Gen. Steinmetz has marched northward from Metz, pursuing MacMahon, to prevent him disturbing the Prussian force investing Metz.

Blockaded in an English Port.

Two German merchant vessels have taken refuge at Yarmouth, England, and are blockaded by a French ironclad in the offing. A North German schooner from Brazil, has been driven into Lough Swilley, Ireland, by a French frigate, and is also blockaded.

German towns are filled with French prisoners, who are treated with all kindness. The Belgians are indignant because the railroads part of the kingdom are practically controlled by the French government for the transportation of cattle and breadstuffs into France.

Description of Preparations for the Seige of Paris.

LONDON, August 29.—A letter from Paris describes the preparations for the seige as follows: 200,000 armed troops are now in Paris, and fresh thousands well armed arrive hourly. A new corps, organized at Lyons, has arrived. The zouaves, policemen, Francstireurs, forestiers, and National Guard service corps are coming in from all the departments. Eighteen thousand gunners from the fleet are stationed in the fortifications. The city swarms with troops. It has a strong conviction that the advance of the enemy will be checked.

Object of Prince Napoleon's Visit to Florence.

The *Siecle* says: The sole object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Florence is to secure the safety of the dynasty, while France is forgotten. Are we to forget France and think then only of the Bonapartes, who think only of themselves? It is said that Austria and Russia may yield to such indecencies as Bonaparte may offer, but England will not. The Prince, who is now with Olivier, has already transferred supreme power to Italy.

A Resume of the Progress of the German Arms to the Present Time.

LONDON, August 30.—The following is a resume of the progress of the German arms since the commencement of the invasion of France: After the check encountered by the vanguard near Saarbruck, August 6th, followed by the rout of MacMahon at Woerth, the army body retired on the line of the Moselle. The fortresses of Thionville and Metz, defenses of the first order and well supplied and garrisoned, checks which were constructed, gave great strength to their new position. A direct attack would have been different, therefore the German forces passed to the north of Metz toward the Moselle, to cross it above the city and discover the enemy's movements. Such great masses of troops, covering a wide region, required special precautions. The French, by way to flank the enemy's line of march, and was directed to take a new position near the river Nied. Meantime the two first and second armies approached each other, a division passing over the Moselle. The same division on the 9th took part in a fight in which the French were severely handled, and which only ended when it reached the protection of the guns of Metz. This combat resulted greatly to the advantage of the Prussians, as it retarded the French retreat, and that advantage was closely followed up. Two roads connect Metz with Verdun and Verdun with Paris. The second army, retraining from the passage of the Moselle, and Paris line threatened, the French were obliged to withdraw from the right bank of the Moselle before Metz, not being strong enough to stop the Prussian movements. The advantage of this army, conserving in the movement of the French, attacked on August 16th the French rear, throwing it upon the main body, which was compelled to send back several detachments to support the rear. The Prussians First and Seventh Corps went on the south side to compel the French to face about. They succeed after a steady but terrible combat. The First Prussian Division attacked General Frossard. By degrees the entire French force became engaged, and of the Prussian forces the other divisions of the Third Corps, the Tenth Corps, a Regiment of the Ninth Corps, and a Brigade of the Eighth participated. Prince Frederick Charles had taken command. The movement was successful, and the remaining road to Paris was intercepted. The Prussians fought heroically and their losses were large, but those of the enemy, especially of the Imperial Guard, were immense. Some French officers even estimate the Prussian force engaged at double what it was. The only way for the Emperor to escape being shut up in Paris and its supplies lay on the northern line. The Prussian army on the south finding no enemy before it, fell back, connecting with the other army. A joint attack on the French was then planned. The French, ceasing to retreat in this northerly line, took a position on the heights before Metz. The second army instantly moved to the right, fixing the center and left at Verneville, and Armanvilliers, while its right rested in contact with the first army. Meanwhile readiness for a simultaneous movement along the entire line was requisite, as the French position was a strong one. At the start, the Ninth Corps encountered the advance detachment, who opened with artillery from the Verneville side. The right army, therefore, was ordered to engage the enemy in front, and at one o'clock operations were simultaneous and effective cannonade, which lasted till broad day light. The French replied with vigor. About 2:30 A. M., the infantry engaged the enemy, who was driven slowly, contesting every inch. The reaching from St. Marie-aux-Chenes to the La Cuisse wood. His position, naturally of great strength, had been so fortified by earthworks and ditches as to render it nearly impregnable. There was a brief delay before the assault, in order to make sure that the enemy had stopped his retreat on the northern route. The contest ensued was long, severe and terrible. On the left the Guards and the Saxon troops fought at St. Marie, St. Privat, and Donemont. Meanwhile the other wing was engaged at St. Ail, the La Cuisse wood and Verneville, as far as the north of the northern road from Metz to Verdun. The Eighth and Ninth corps participated in the action at Gravenville, and the contest spread

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
MAJOR WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIIRD DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE gold pool operators will encounter in Secretary BOUTWELL a well armed, and, it is to be hoped, a determined enemy, from the very start. The coin balance in the United States Treasury is reported at $103,708,000; currency debts $35,693,000; total $139,310,000. With this to go on the Secretary ought to be able to beat the poolists the first and every time trying. In September last he spoiled their game, though not till great mischief had been done, by once lifting his finger, General GRANT first suggesting the same. It is to be hoped for the sake of the business of the country that he will make the motion as soon as the gamblers show their hands.

THE "organ" says that not less than ten thousand votes were cast at the Ring primary elections on Saturday. It is possible though not probable that half that number of Republicans attended the elections, and by taking the first precinct of Robinson township, we can readily understand how even that number of votes can be figured up. Last fall the total number of votes cast there for Governor, by both parties, was 83. Since that time the voting population must have rapidly increased or gross fraud was practiced, for the delegation headed by RUSSELL EAGANEY, for whom none but Republicans are supposed to have voted, received 102 votes, quite a body of Republicans refusing to vote at all. One of the delegates is not six weeks out of the Work House, which perhaps affords a clue to the nature of the transaction. As a consequence decent Republicans have commenced canvassing among themselves the propriety of going solid for the Reform Ticket.

THE Ringleaders were particularly active yesterday. The delegates having been chosen, such as were not previously "set up" in behalf of the Ring favorites, were taken in hand by the leaders, who, however others may propose, hold it to be their right in the end to dispose of men and things as to them seemeth best. Looking over the list of delegates one readily recognizes the old set who for years have done the engineering and "marking" the buying and selling—the men at whose hands dozens of aspirants who have gone into Conventions confident of winning have met their fate and come out bewildered in attempting to make it out how it was done. The game is to be played over again to-day, as the combinations entered into yesterday certify in advance. A candidate may enter a Ring Convention with a majority of the delegates, and yet have no guaranty that he will not come out badly beaten. Candidates who over and over have been beaten under such circumstances, will go into the convention to-day to try their luck again. If they are beaten, as at least some of them are bound to be, their eyes will then probably be opened.

THE *Dispatch* is greatly concerned as to the authorship of sundry communications in our paper in regard to the distinguished PECKSNIFF who borrows resolutions from Democratic lawyers, and demonstrates his hostility to the development bill by moving to dispense with the rule which would have arrested its passage, and then has the simplicity of endeavoring to defend himself through its columns by the publication of a speech which shows that he either regarded his constituents as fools or did not himself know what he was talking about.

Judging from the tone of that organ, we would rather suppose that our correspondent had hit the bull-eye, as the barb still seems to be rankling in the wound.

Would it not be better, however, to attempt some *answer*, instead of wasting time in idle speculations about authorship? That is very much of a village fashion, but how is it to help Mr. GRAHAM? The people want to know *how he has behaved*, and not *who writes about him*, as every one of his constituents has a perfect right to do, if he thinks proper, without either inquiry or challenge. It is a poor Representative—as Mr. GRAHAM is generally understood to be—who requires to be defended by such puerile arguments.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

According to a cable dispatch in our issue of yesterday, a train of American ambulances under the direction of Dr. MARION SIMS, of Paris, on Sunday for Metz. No doubt the physician thus named is Dr. J. MARION SIMS, so well known on both sides of the Atlantic for the success with which he has performed certain very difficult surgical operations. He was formerly surgeon to the Woman's Hospital in New York, and has published two or three books on subjects connected with his profession; *Silver Sutures in Surgery, Clinical Notes, &c., &c.* We know not whether he is a native of the South or of the North—but he certainly for a good while lived in South Carolina, where, indeed, among the slaves (experiment, in corp. vil.) he enjoyed the opportunities of surgical practice from which he derived somewhat of his peculiar knowledge and dexterity. Since some years he has resided in Paris in the practice of his profession with highly distinguished patronage. The fact that he has devoted his skill to the relief of the French sufferers by the war, gives no indication of the direction of his sympathies or opinions on the subject of the conflict, and to draw any inference from the step would be at once silly and impertinent. But thinking of the probability of speculation on the subject, we may say that American sojourners in Paris are believed to be generally pretty decided partisans or the people among whom they dwell. We must, of course, except those luminous publicists who write such frightfully scathing denunciations of the Empire in long letters addressed to the New York newspapers; who show their taste by gathering up and retailing filthy Red Republican scandals about the Empress, and who show at once their sense and their sensibility in elaborate jokes concerning the poor little Prince Imperial. There are other exceptions among the American residents who write letters occasionally. Deeply moved by the sight of the calamities and mortification of the French people, and contagiously affected by the common sentiment about them, almost wishing the tide of fortune to turn in their favor, those Americans still avow their conviction that right and justice are not with the aggressors. The arrogant, boastful spirit in which the war was begun is also remembered against them; and though they may know little about, or in favor of the conquerors, their knowledge of France, especially of Paris and its corruptions makes it difficult for them to see in French defeat a calamity for Europe. But the majority of the American colony in Paris, we fancy, completely and very naturally identify themselves with their fellow-citizens. Large numbers of them are connected with the French by marriage, and nearly all of them are probably attached to the city by the charming courtesy of manners which marks its society. Though what we hear may not be true that an American company under French officers was some time ago formed for active service against the Germans, yet doubtless most American hearts in Paris are exultant or despondent with the rest as the reports are favorable or unfavorable to the French. Most of them are of the sort to whom Paris changed, Paris in any degree Teutonized would not longer be the Paris of their affections, "the pleasant place of all festivity." And there are numerous other sojourners there, some from America but more from other countries, from the far north and east and south, who live in Paris for the sake of its libraries, galleries of art, gardens, cabinets, for the society and assistance of its scholars and savans, with whose comforts and pursuits a siege will seriously interfere and many of whom are probably longing for the repulse of the invaders.

THE HOUR AND THE DAY.

There is not a Senatorial district in this State where the Republicans hope to elect their candidates this fall that the arch intriguer and corruptionist, SIMON CAMERON, has not had his tools busy in for weeks past, trying to get men selected as nominees who will be pledged to perpetuate his disastrous rule, and who will be his instruments in the Legislature to elect men State Treasurers who will submit to *his* use of the public moneys *for his* bad purposes. For we must do CAMERON the credit to say that he is too avaricious to spend *his own* money even to elevate himself. He will part with anything else he has to make a selfish point, but something of moneyed value. He will promise without stint—frown on a friend or cringe to a foe—*anything* else, but give up his own *honestly* earned dollars to gain his eminently laudable desire—to be placed in position where he can make merchandise of Pennsylvania appointments. Such is the man who is busy now, through others (for he only hopes to succeed by keeping himself in the back ground) in selling out all else to get his friends on the ticket for the State Senate this fall. In one or two of these districts nominations have been made—while others take place this week. We believe this is the case in the Juniata or "double district." CAMERON has no strength with the people there and never had—although in no part of the State was the wish and instruction of the masses of the party more grossly set aside and violated, by the representatives at Harrisburg in the winter of 1867 on the election of a Senator, than in the counties of the Juniata Valley. One young man from one of the counties of this double district, who was in the house at this time, and who was probably the most faithless to his promises, has a hankering now after a Senatorial nomination, and he has, under the delegate system, been recommended by his county. Should he come before the people for their suffrages, we will take pleasure in publishing the record he made for himself on that occasion, with such facts as we are possessed of.

The times absolutely require good men—men of integrity and character—to be sent to Harrisburg, and after the nominations are made, we will speak plainly about them.

In the meantime what do our party friends think of the attitude of our *distinguished* Washington Senator and member of the Congressional Committee from Pennsylvania and of his *disinterested* labors for the success of the cause. Is not the work he is engaged in calculated to produce *harmony* and *good results* in all of the doubtful Congressional districts of the State?

A most efficient, active, popular and valuable member have we from Pennsylvania in the Congressional Committee. Is it not about time that Mr. COVODE was taking hold of the organization in the State, that not only SIMON CAMERON but his friends tried, in vain, to defeat last fall? He failed then. Shall he do less now?

WHO TAX THE PEOPLE?

It is certainly singular that while the Democratic newspapers are virtuously indignant at the prospect of adding the extension of railroads through regions which will never be developed without them, it is still an anomaly to find a Democratic journal opposing the robberies now and daily practiced upon the people by existing railroads. The writers and speakers of the opposition complain of Congress, charging it with frequent and violent changes in the taxes, and with ever making the laborer, and the rich richer, yet one never hears them denouncing the great railroads, when they form unholy combinations and double the rates of freight, without warning and when they please, taking the money for it out of the people's pockets. Congress has steadily reduced the rate of taxation, and has as rapidly as possible diminished the number of articles liable to taxation, whether by customs duties or internal revenue. The last has been done against Democratic opposition, which never exerts itself in another direction, where the people are ten times more grievously oppressed than any legislative body in the country would dare to tax them. One need not look long at the facts before being convinced that their railroads, more than anything else, tax the American people.

Be it understood that we do not oppose railroads; far from it, the more of them the better for the people. But we do oppose permitting private corporations to control the entire trade of the country, exacting from it tributes beyond the people's power to pay. If any Legislature should attempt to double the taxes of its State, every member favoring the measure would effectually kill himself politically. The people are generally willing to endure all the taxation requisite for the proper administration of government, but any excess, which shall go as official plunder or as contractor's gains, they cannot afford. So, too, the people are generally willing to pay such railway rates as shall cover the proper cost of operating the railroad with a fair return upon the capital invested in it, but any excess, which can only be for officers' pockets or some other private advantage, they will not endure. The wrong of exorbitant rates may be suffered for a time and for a brief period the railway officers may reap rich returns, but the people in time will settle for it all in some way, for they have the power.

It is high time that the people exercised this power, that they made the railroad companies amenable and that public rights were no longer trampled upon with impunity. Three men to-day have the position to tax the people not of one State but of many States to the last degree. They have exercised this power by doubling the rates of freight from New York to the west. There is nothing now to hinder them from again doubling the rates, and again, so long as they choose, or the people can patronize them. This is no light tax that Messrs. VANDERBILT, GOULD and SCOTT have agreed to impose. In 1869 the freight transported upon all the American railroads amounted to 100,000,000 tons, and their earnings from this source exceeded $300,000,000. The property transported was reckoned to be worth $10,875,000,000. These are enormous figures, but in the nature of things they are always increasing, as our railroads are extended thousands of miles yearly and the growing population opens new regions to business. It requires but a small percentage upon such an enormous aggregate to make an increase perilously burdensome upon the people. Yet the power to increase this tax indefinitely lies with a railroad triumvirate, beyond the power of anybody to check or regulate. It is these three men that tax the people, and the people will surely come to it that the Legislatures promptly devise sufficient measures to limit this now limitless power.

GERMANS IN FRANCE.

Mention still almost daily continues to be made of the arrest and execution of Prussian spies in France, and especially in Paris. Though it is quite possible that some of the persons thus summarily dealt with deserve the fate which overtakes them, one involuntarily shudders at the likelihood of the contrary being true in many cases. A multitude in a panic usually take neither time nor care to be strictly just, and a single life weighed against the safety of all seems no more worth than the life of a mouse. By this time the position of every German resident of Paris may be supposed to have been clearly defined, and to be well known to his or her native neighbors. The much denounced government order on the subject has been published. It bears date August 4, 1870, is signed by the Prefect of Police, J. M. PIETRI, and is founded on an article in a decree issued on the "12 meridor of the year VIII." carrying the reader away back to the former invasion of Republican France from beyond the Rhine. Natives of Prussia, of the countries of the Confederation of the North, of Bavaria, of Wurtemberg, of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and of the Grand Duchy of Baden, are specified as the parties against whom it is directed, on the ground that "many strangers belonging to the country at war with France are engaged in schemes against the internal and external safety of the State." They are required, under penalty of arrest, within three days to apply to the nearest Commissioner of Police for a formal permit of residence. Neither naturalized Germans nor Germans whose domicile in France has been already sanctioned by the Government, are interested in the order. Our French authority says that in consequence of it about one hundred and fifty Prussians have been invited to leave Paris, they having by hostile demonstrations violated the neutrality imposed by the hospitality they enjoyed. In the same French journal we find it stated that according to carefully exact statistics, there are at present in Paris eighty thousand Germans, of whom eight thousand are Prussians. Of this latter number fifteen hundred have left the city, "young men much less drawn away by the attractions of native land than by the precise regulations of the Landwehr." "There remain then," says the Frenchman, "six thousand five hundred Prussians within our walls. They, as we know through the confidence of many and by various manifestations, regard themselves as French citizens. They have been touched by the mildness of our laws and attracted by the grandeur of our civilization." In confirmation of the statement, as evidence that it is not an empty boast, the journalist says that while he writes more than two thousand of them are applicants for letters of naturalization, and that next week there will be four thousand more of them. In pardonable exultation the Frenchman concludes: "Behold how the saying of the American JEFFERSON is verified, 'Every man has two countries, first his own and in the second place France.' When people shall say as much of Prussia, the Institute will decree the MONTYON prize to M. DE BISMARCK."

Thus we see that a few days ago one Frenchmen at least had not lost his complacency.

A CONFESSION—TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It has been suggested by several of your correspondents that the reference of the Crawford county system to the Republican voters on Saturday evening was a mere sham, the intention of the managers being only to bring the question back to be decided by the minority delegates themselves, who will not, of course, agree to the surrender of the power of dictation, which they have so unjustly usurped.

The truth of this charge is now confessed by the organ in the following paragraph from its issue of yesterday, which you will please insert, with such editorial remarks as will secure for it the particular attention of the representatives of the city districts in the Convention which meets to-day.

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It is to be hoped, however, that the delegates from the large districts will have the courage to assert the rights and wishes of their constituents with the backing of this vote. It settles the point that the *present* convention should refuse to nominate a ticket and refer the question to the people at once who have so clearly indicated that they are not satisfied with the principle on which it has been constituted. What right have the managers to insist on a year's respite of the execution of this decree of the people who have thus protested against their further rule? How can they expect that the people will indorse a ticket resting on a principle which they have condemned? How idle to suppose that in the face of a popular vote as is confessed by the *Gazette*, the present organization can be maintained? How shortsighted to re-enact the blunder of the Romish Church at the period of the Reformation in refusing to be reformed, and that, too, in the face of the admitted and overwhelming fact that a large majority of the party imperatively demand it, and to indulge the weak and foolish hope that this opinion can be set at naught because the rural districts like Italy have a multitudinous hierarchy, without any constituent or beneficial *moving* districts that see themselves that they can only sever and divide the party by insisting on the continued support of the fundamental Republican principle that *the majority must rule*.

If it should turn out, however, as it probably will, if the vote is fairly reported—that of the enormous number voting upon the question, a majority has declared itself in favor of a change, it will make the case so much the stronger, and show beyond a peradventure that the party deciding these delegates does not intend that they shall proceed to nominate a ticket in the face of such a vote, but that it does expect to be allowed the privilege of doing that work for itself. And this is a point which an enlightened Convention cannot ignore in view of the fact that the organ is relying on an admitted *calamity* to defeat the will of the party. Our opponents in many counties is thereby *confessed* to have been a mere *sham* and a *pretence*, while the purpose is to hold on in defiance of the will of the party.

There are some advantages derived from having direct commerce between the United States and foreign countries, carried on in American vessels, so that claims for subsidy are not entirely unreasonable, if made by parties making large profits. The establishment in 1865 of a direct line of American steamers between New York and Rio Janeiro by Messrs. Garrison & Son, of New York, is due that the value of imports from Brazil rose from $9,000,000 in 1865 to nearly $25,000,000 in 1869. For the year 1866 the value of imports was $17,000,000; for 1867, $19,000,000; 1868, 21,500,000. This line receives from the government a small postal subsidy, but the increase of revenue thereby secured to the government has far exceeded the amount paid out.

This is the statement of a statistical chart illustrative of the commerce between the United States and Brazil, prepared by Mr. Joseph Simmons, Chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department, showing the movements of shipping and the value of exports and imports from 1850 to 1869, and wherein it appears a new era is beginning. Builders are ready to establish direct lines of steamers with foreign countries, and accept the increased revenue for a certain period as their subsidy. Congress will have an opportunity to act upon the propositions at the next session.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* in an article describing the manner the French army is provisioned, says salt meat is *supplied by the Americans* for both the army and the navy. It is said to be the best and most wholesome. The principal supplies of bacon come from Brittany, and a considerable portion of the *flour from America*. It is with this flour chiefly that bread is made, which is baked in Paris for the troops. Hereafter, it has been decided to bake the bread on the spot, and near each camp. It is said that one thousand journeymen bakers and two hundred and fifty campaigning ovens are enough to supply the wants of four hundred thousand men. Five hundred thousand rations of food leave Paris each day for the front, consisting of bread, rice, dry vegetables, sugar, roasted coffee, brandy and wine. The meat of the army comes from Hungary and Switzerland. It is well known there is a scarcity of forage in France. We published, a short time since, an account of the efforts of the French Government making large contracts in Southern and other western cities for enormous quantities of hay.

One of the saddest effects of the excessive drought and dryness is the great fires which are raging in the vast forests of Canada. The first ravages of the terrible element were in the neighborhood of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion. In the vicinity of that city several small villages, inhabited mainly by French and Indians, were burned,—and many acres under cultivation were destroyed. The flames next broke out near Montreal, where the same destructive results, though on a smaller scale, were again witnessed. So far reaching and fierce was the fire in the neighborhood of Ottawa, the capital of Canada, as French citizens. They have been touched by the mildness of our laws and attracted by the grandeur of our civilization." In confirmation of the statement, as evidence that it is not an empty boast, the journalist says that while he writes more than two thousand of them are applicants for letters of naturalization, and that next week there will be four thousand more of them. In pardonable exultation the Frenchman concludes: "Behold how the saying of the American JEFFERSON is verified, 'Every man has two countries, first his own and in the second place France.' When people shall say as much of Prussia, the Institute will decree the MONTYON prize to M. DE BISMARCK."

Thus we see that a few days ago one Frenchmen at least had not lost his complacency.

A CONFESSION—TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

On Friday night a number of prominent officers in New York organized a political association to be known as the "Boys in Blue." A call was issued requesting all those who fought in the late rebellion to organize district associations to support the Administration of President Grant and work to insure his re-election. General Alfred Pleasanton was elected President.

Twenty-five of the naval apprentices of the New York school ship Mercury, while having a rowing exercise in the harbor Thursday, mutinied, tried to drown the boat's swain exercising them, and pulled to shore, when they ran away, only ten of them having been recovered.

A writer complains that the Waiter of the Period has the decidedly unpleasant habit of treating his forehead, during the warm weather, as though it were a plate, and causing his napkin to perform those services which are generally intrusted to the confidence of a pocket-handkerchief.

A new magazine in New York calls itself the *Modern Thinker*. In it there is a wonderful essay, printed in bronze-colored ink on buff-colored paper, and entitled "The Scientific Basis of Spiritualism." To read it is to take the shortest road to the question, "How I lost my senses!" The author winds up a long argument of twenty-two pages, by remarking that "History is the struggle of the human in the direction of the anthropy, eventuating in incarnation, and having for its end the ultimate historical synthesis of the human with the God-consciousness."

About three hundred young ladies belonging to the first families of Brooklyn, comprising the finest amateur musical and dramatic talent, are preparing for a grand tour through the country in a few weeks, under the wings of "the ladies of Brooklyn," and propose to stop at all the principal cities and towns on their route and give a concert and dramatic entertainment for the purpose, partly of defraying their expenses, but mainly to add to the pleasure of their novel trip.

The question of the right of towns and municipalities to advance their credit in the form of bonds in aid of railway enterprises is to be again tested in the courts of New York.

The United States Ice and Refrigerating Company has set up an ice-making machine at the Morgan Iron Works, New York, and proposes to make ice at $1 50 per ton, the price now asked per hundred pounds.

W. W. Leonard, an active business man of Chicago, died on Friday at the age of twenty-six, from the effects of chloroform, administered by a physician, for the purpose of removing a cystic tumor over his left eye. The operation was nearly completed, when Mr. Leonard suddenly threw back his head, and in half an hour was dead.

Boston's property valuation is $534,000,000, about $9,200 to each person between twenty-one and sixty years of age.

A new company has bought the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for $95,000.

Four hundred Gatling cannon are to be made at Colt's Armory, Hartford, for the Russian-Turkish and Egyptian governments.

Some of the fat paymasters in Dorchester county, Md., actually object because $600 has been paid for a pig's orifice with silver plates during the past year.

Great dullness is reported in the Cumberland, Md., coal regions, owing to the unsettled state of trade. No mine ships more than half of what they could turn out, and some think that those who shipped the *smallest* amounts are the richest.

At its first session the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba will be applied to for a charter for a railway from Fort Garry to a point on the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba, in British North America, with power to extend said railway.

The Chatham, England, dock yard is building two iron vessels, both light draught, with round bows and sterns, to be used in steam tugs in rivers and harbors. Their names are the Scourge and Snake, and no public use is to be had in building them.

Paraguay is said to have sunk into a Brazilian province, ruled by the creatures of Brazil, and occupying the no bird position of neither a republic nor a crowned despotism.

The Rock Island and Rock Island Railroads subscribed $125,000 each to the stock of the Pacific Hotel of Chicago.

PERSONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* concludes as follows in a graphic sketch of General Robert C. Schenck, whom he calls pre-eminently the leader of the Republican party in the popular branch of the national Legislature: "Gen. Schenck is the broadest type of our statesmen. He is not governed by sectionalism, less by provincialism, less by localism, than any public man I call to mind. Unbend him from the stern duty of public life and he meets his fellow-mould of a social prince; give him a kindness to do you and he is devoted and prompt; none more generous to a neglected foe, none more faithful to a friend."

The Wilmington *Commercial* says that the Bainbridge family in New Castle county, Delaware offices arranged for as long as the family shall last, as follows: Dr. Bunger, the brother-in-law of the late Commodore Bainbridge, is the Register of the State. If he is elected, the Sanatorium who has held the office for six years will be elected to fill the vacancy. He is also elected to rent until the Doctor tires of Gubernatorial cares, when he will be re-elected, so as to hold on to offices. The Legislature shall be elected to elect him to the Senate, and he shall be succeeded by the son of the drunkard Willard Bainbridge, who has disgraced the Senate Chamber for twelve years.

General Trochu is described as being of middle size, elegant in figure, but strong and sinewy. He has a pleasing countenance, full of intelligence, and his address is quick, almost warm. He has a broad, thoughtful forehead, slightly bald, small eyes, full of fire, and a quick frank, and in strict professional confidence I will tell you what the fact is, that when a good lawyer it never comes into his mind, if he ever meet his man, to say, 'Now, my dear sir, in your object in life, go where money can be made, go to the marts of commerce; go to the mines on the Pacific coast; send for gold-dust; go to the purse-proud banker for furnishing blankets to the Indians. Go anywhere, do anything, except into the Court to practice law.'

General Fremont has procured "Bald Porcupine Island" at Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, and will erect thereon a summer cottage.

Berthold Auerbach writes about the war that "Our German device is 'equal rights to all nations.' We Teutons are the first world from the arrogance of the French, and free the French from their own arrogance."

It is announced that General Butler has expressly withdrawn his offer to contest Senator Wilson's re election. This simplifies the contest very much.

The Democrats are fond of denouncing Americans who ape the manners of nobility. Let them attend to their leader, the Chairman of the National Central Committee, August Belmont, Esq. He has a grand country residence, with groups of cottages built about for servants, a private race track, and fifty horses for private use, costing from $1,000 to $5,000 each. He caracols dress in livery, and everything is in style.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, has no intention of resigning his diocese this year, but will go back to the Ecumenical Council when it reopens in November. Bishop Gibbons, of North Carolina, who accompanied the Archbishop to Savoy, is now on his way homeward.

STATE NEWS.

Ex-Governor William F. Packer is lying in a very precarious condition of ill-health at his residence in Williamsport.

Simmons & Slocum opened their new minstrel hall on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, last night.

George Mackley, aged seventy-three, committed suicide on Saturday, Tyrone township, Adams county, on the 223, by shooting himself.

The Messrs. Willcox, paper makers at Glenn Mills, Chester county, have entered into a contract with the Government to furnish paper for the printing of bonds, to the amount for the public debt, to the extent of $1,500,000,000.

A little son of Gabriel Piquard, of Frenchtown, Crawford county, was thrown from a wagon and killed on the 19th inst.

"Herdwicke," a beautiful country seat near Lancaster, built by the late Colonel James Cameron, a brother of Senator Cameron, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, afterwards owned by Thomas McKirath, Esq., formerly of the New York *Tribune*, and latterly by Col. F. Jennings, has been sold to a Mr. Morris, of Mississippi, for $30,000.

John Moore, of Columbia, Branford county, got caught under a freight car and crushed, on the 23d inst., and it was mangled so as to cause death in a few hours.

Miss M. F. Pock, of Chester, is said to have discovered a cure for hydrophobia. In the length of time, in its natural state, and practicing a peculiar method of feeding, is the cost of canning. She has applied for a patent.

Allen Nevel, a youth of fifteen, son of John Nevel, of Lycoming county, met with a fatal accident on the 24th inst. His attempted to pick up a double-barrel rifle lying on the floor, by the muzzle, the hammer of the gun caught on a crack of the floor, discharging the load and lacerating the abdomen terrible. He lived but a few hours.

Zachariah Webster, a farmer living in Walker township, Juniata county, attempted to cross a swollen stream on horseback and was suffocated by foul gas.

The East Brady *Independent* says: Under the new order of things a great many improvements are going on in connection with the Brady's Bend Iron Works. Old buildings have been put in repair, machinery supplied, and the rail-road track has been nearly all relaid, with important changes, bridges rebuilt, a new switch house put up, and large and fine building nearly finished. The furnace is running its usual "double turn," and a very large stock of material is now on hand ready for the puddlers. With the accumulated stock of metal and old rails there is sufficient to keep the works rolling for a long time.

It is reported that a well known playwright in New York is engaged in working up into a dramatic form the recent startling incidents in Europe, including the escape of the Empress and Empress. It is said that a musical and dramatic agent, sufficiently known in the profession, will take the part of Napoleon III., having been selected on account of his remarkable personal resemblance to that monarch. The scene of the "Flagellum of Ree" will be reproduced on the stage, and the fertile dramatist anticipates events by causing Napoleon to flee to America, and there commit suicide on the Palisades of the Hudson. It is stated that this play is not to be a burlesque, but a serious drama.

COMMON ROAD LOCOMOTIVES.

Locomotives Without Rails—Wonderful Success.

The British War Department has investigated a recent invention of a locomotive without rails, and it is pronounced in official reports far more useful than any horse. The Superintendent of machinery says he has "come to the conclusion that the question of steam traction on common roads is now completely solved;" that the application of the India-rubber tire is a perfect success; that it opens up an entirely new field, and that he looks upon this application as a discovery, rather than an invention. In the course of experiments witnessed by Mr. Anderson, the engine went up a zigzag labyrinth of courts, and it can describe any figure almost in a space of twice its length. The boiler employed is an independent invention adapted to the carriage. Its chief peculiarity is the copper pot used for holding water within the furnace, and it is so contrived that if the boiler contains any water the pot will have a full supply. This arrangement keeps the center of gravity low, and allows the engine to run up hills of 1 in 10, or go along an angle of 35 degrees. The wheel and its tire may be described as consisting of a broad iron tire with narrow flanges, upon which is placed a ring of soft, vulcanized India-rubber; this ring is about twelve inches in width, and five inches in thickness, which thus surrounds the iron tire and is kept in its place by the flanges, then over the India rubber there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, which is the portion of the wheel that comes in actual contact with the rough road, the reticulated chain being connected by a sort of reverse A at each side of the wheel. The India-rubber tire and this ring of steel plates have no rigid connection, but great perfect liberty to move around as they please without consulting each other, or even without the concurrence of the inner ring of the wheel which they both inclose.

STATE POLITICS.

Mr. H. W. Gray, of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, will probably be pushed for State Senator to succeed Mr. Connell.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: The Republicans of the benighted Congressional district known as the Fifteenth, and comprising York, Cumberland and Perry, have an opportunity now, by careful management, to elect one of their own number a member of the lower house at Washington. The district is now represented by Richard J. Haldeman, a son-in-law of Senator Cameron, who received his nomination two years ago by political machinations which intensely disgusted the Democratic voters, but who, notwithstanding their disgust, cast their ballots for him, and he was elected by the usual majority. His principal opponent then was John B. Bratton, a Democratic editor of Carlisle; and this year this same competitor comes on the field, backed by the popular vote of his county, while Haldeman has as his unfortunates the other two counties which he carried by the old delegate system. With two such bitter opponents fighting for the Democratic votes, the Republicans can, without difficulty, if the canvass is conducted in shrewd and politic manners, carry the district, and thus increase the majority in Congress by just one vote.

Governor Geary issued a proclamation on Saturday, reciting various amendments to the National and State laws, and declaring that it has come to his knowledge that there is a deficient enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment in Montgomery county. It concludes as follows:

And, whereas, it is my constitutional and official duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of the lawful age and otherwise qualified as electors; now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the County Commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several Assessors and Registers of voters therein to obey and conform to the requirements of the constitutional amendment and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing election the herein recited constitutional amendment act of Congress and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed therein may be secured to all the citizens of the Commonwealth entitled to the same.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of yesterday I noticed a defense of Mr. Burtt by James L. Harrison, who volunteers to become the champion of Mr. B., and to speak of that gentleman's honesty, capabilities and long service in the cause of education, &c., &c.

As a father, and one who believes in the truths contained in the Bible, I want to know if Mr. Burtt and Mr. Harrison favor the reading and teaching the precepts of the Bible in our public schools.

When men aspire to a position where they are enabled to wield an influence for good or evil, I assert it as very important that the public generally should know the sentiments entertained by such aspirants. I trust, therefore, that Mr. Harrison will post us as to his own and Mr Burtt's views on the question of reading the Bible in the public schools. Yours, &c.,

ALEX. McBANE.

PITTSBURGH, August 29, 1870.

Some of the Ring Performances in the Seventeenth Ward.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A visit by you to the Seventeenth ward would disclose some spicy notes of dishonesty by the Regulars in their primary elections of last Saturday.

The offic

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 29, 1870.

Local monetary matters, so far as the outside market was concerned, were dull, and there was a good deal of inquiry for first class paper not supplied. The fact is our leading firms have been well supplied all along by the banks and few of them are compelled to go outside.

The weekly statement of the New York associated banks again shows the diminution of resources resulting from a steady loss of legal reserve. Some effort has been made to decrease the line of liabilities and a contraction of a million and three quarters in loans has taken place, the total decrease in deposits being over three and a half millions. These specie decrease is about a million, and the loss of legal tenders nearly a million four hundred thousand dollars. The surplus reserve has been drawn down over a million and a half of dollars, leaving the banks now with $9,891,106 over the amount required by law.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114¼	114
U. S. Bonds '62	114½	114¼	114
U. S. Bonds '64	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '67	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '68	110	110	110
10-40s	108½	108¼	108¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
6-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
6-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
6-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Union Pacific Railway	87¾
Central Pacific Railway	87¾
Currency Pacifics	113

Hitherto, the premium on gold has declined with the success of Prussia and advanced with reports favorable to the success of France. This sympathy appears to have been based upon the assumption that the successes of Prussia tended to peace, and vice versa; and it is worthy of note, that at London also, the markets similarly follow the course of the war. This tendency might naturally enough grow out of the earlier aspects of the struggle; but it appears to us that affairs are now assuming a shape under which this order of cause and effect should operate with less certainty. Sooner or later Prussia will bring France to terms, and then the great question arises, whether the terms of peace imposed by Prussia will be such as to inspire public confidence in the new order of things. We have much hope in the moderation of Prussia's intentions; but it is only too possible that, after such a stupendous success, and after having secured the best position among the military powers of the world, she may dictate conditions which are calculated to excite the jealousy of other powers and laying the basis for future struggles rather than for a lasting peace.

After all, therefore, it is necessary to take a great deal for granted before we can safely regard the success of Prussia as a sufficient basis for the revival of commercial confidence and for such changes in the markets of New York and London as now follow the ill-fortunes of France.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Gallatin stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 29, 1870.	10:30.	11:30.	12:30.	1:30.
	a. m.	a. m.	m.	p. m.
Central & Hudson	107	107	107	107
Do Scrip	87½	87½	87½	87½
Erie	20	20	20	20
Reading	93½	93½	93½	93½
Canton	40	40	40	40
Michigan Central	110	110	110	110
Michigan Southern	91	91	91	91
Illinois Central	131	131	131	131
Cleve. & Pitts	91	91	91	91
Chicago & N. W.	91	91	91	91
Do preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pac. Mail	39	39	39	39
Do preferred	80	80	80	80
Western Union	80½	80½	80½	80½
Do preferred	91	91	91	91
Ohio & Miss	30½	30½	30½	30½
Ohio & Miss. pref	80	80	80	80
Do preferred	91	91	91	91
Ft. and Wayne	91	91	91	91
N. Y. Central	107½	107½	107½	107½
Toledo	91	91	91	91
Wabash	91	91	91	91
Do preferred	91	91	91	91
Fort Wayne	91	91	91	91
Ohio and Miss	91	91	91	91
Pacific Mail	91	91	91	91
Adams Express	91	91	91	91
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in August:

1870	$147,000
1869	134,837
Increase	$12,163

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the second week of August were in

1870	$57,140
1869	49,813
Increase	$6,556

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular listing, at the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, August 29, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was not very active; this, however, is no unusual occurrence for the first business day of the week, as country merchants generally take time to look around and see where they can be best suited. This is all right and proper, and the way to find out where the best goods can be obtained for the least outlay, is to consult the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL, as the cards of all live houses will be found there. The weather yesterday was warm; the heated term continues. Produce—nothing new for our leading articles. The demand was fair and sales were regular at current rates. Provisions—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The leading houses report a good business doing, with a sufficient stock on hand to meet the current wants of the market. We are glad to learn that the Pearl Mills have decided to rebuild, which was destroyed by fire on Monday night, August 22d. We know they have the wishes of a large portion of this community for their success. Now from from the West was received yesterday, being the first of the season. Competent judges say it is in time, the wheat prospects seem to be getting of a very superior quality. The demand for export has fallen off and the leading houses are not disposed to make concession in order to effect sales.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

BEANS—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes. The sales were to a fair extent at the following prices: Navy, $1 80; common, 60 cent., $1 60; refined 75 cent., $1 70; white Potash, $1 90.

APPLES—The market was well supplied. The receipts since our last were 200 bbls. The largest of quite a few fair to good sales for cooking purposes, with sales at $3 00@3 50 p bbl. Sales of mixed lots at $2 00@2 75@3 00 p bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market was dull with a supply in excess of the demand, we quote nominally at 10@10½ p lb.

BUTTER—Market steady; sales of pearl at 45c; sales of prime Ohio at 42@43c; sales of Roll at 22@25c p lb.

BALE—Supply in excess of the demand; sales for the car load at $1 60@1 75 p ton, more at the usual advance.

CHEESE—Western Eye—Sales Pennsylvania Dairy case, other brands no sale; at 20@21c p case.

COTTONADE—The market was without any special change, sales were reported at $1 20@1 40 p bbl.

FEATHERS—The supply of mediums is large and sales irregular. We quote, as reported, at No 1 at 50@55c; No 2 at 40@45c.

FISH—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales reported at 12@12½c for No 1 and steamboat mackerel.

FLOUR AND FEED—Market quiet and firm and prices, in all respects, unchanged. Receipts were 1,000 bbls and 1,000 sacks. Sales were 500 bbls family at $6 25@6 50 p bbl; 1,000 sacks Feed at $1 30@1 35 p cwt.

GRAIN—The sales were not quite as large as last week, but the market was inactive, nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also held somewhat higher; receipts were light.

GROCERIES—The trade demand is good for the season, the largest inquiry being for sugars. The stock on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes. We quote:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22c p lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 12½c. A coffee 12½c; B coffee 12½c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGAR—Orleans 11@11½c; Cuba 10½@11c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c. Molasses quiet at 62½@65c, being an advance of 2½@3c.

SYRUP—Prices advanced 5c p gallon; Sweetmyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; fancy sugar-cane, 60c; and lower grades 40, 50@60c p gal.

HONEY—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

HOPS—Receipts yesterday; since our last 175 packages have arrived; choice fresh roll is in demand, and sells readily at 26@28c; some extra prime old are wanted at 20c; common grades utterly neglected and not quotable.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 p box; Valentias 16@17c p pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ 75 cans, $1 75 p dozen; ½ 75 cans $1 25; 1 p cans, $6 00 per dozen.

EGGS—The market was firm with a good demand for local purposes; we are reported sales at 19c@20c p dozen.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop p doz $2 50; 3-hoop p doz $2 75; 3-hoop extra p doz $3 00; do No 2 $2 50; do 2-hoop $4 50; zinc wash boards p doz $7 75.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1 15 for proof, and $1 for tailings; old whisky governed by age and quality.

FEED—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. We quote jobbing: Bran, $1 00 p cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 80 p cwt.

HUNKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@ 4c p lb.

CHICKENS—The supply has fallen off and prices gone up. Young chickens (very small indeed) are held at 40c p pair; old scarcely selling to "raise and bigness."

LIME—The late advances have increased the supply, and weakened the market. We can report sales from wagon at $1 2, 10@17, being the extreme rates.

SOAP—The market was steady and prices unchanged. We quote: Sales at 6½c for Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; resin, No. 1, 6c.

GREEN HIDES, TALLOW AND COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was steady, with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no change worthy of note, and the receipts since our last were 650 barrels. Among the receipts was a lot of new western flour, the first of the season, and which we noticed on our leading houses. The rates for that description were for new family $6 25@6 50. The store rates were: Extra Philadelphia $5 75@6 00; do good to prime Philadelphia, $6 25@6 50; do Ohio $6 75 good to prime New York, 7@7 25; do $7 25@7 75 light stock hogs, No to fair, $6@6 50.

WHEAT—The market was steady with a moderate demand. Prices have undergone no change. We are reported sales at the following rates: Red winter, $1 30@1 35; amber, $1 40@1 45; white, $1 50@1 55. The receipts were 300 bush No 3 spring $1 2. No 1 spring $1 20@1 25; No 2 spring $1 10@1 15; rejected spring $1 05@1 10; No 1 red $1 20@1 25; No 2 red $1 10@1 15. Lake herring $4 10@4 25; White fish $6 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish 6½@7c p lb.

BEESWAX—The rates have undergone no change of importance, being an advance of 2c p lb.

TOOL MEAL—Has lightened up a little, and there is a better demand; sales at 95@97½c p bush.

ONIONS—The new crop is arriving freely, and sales are made readily at $5 00@5 50 p bbl.

BROOM CORN—We are pleased to say there was a fair looking demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 p doz; No 1, $4 50; No 2, $3 50; No 3, $2 50; common, $1 50.

TALLOW—The market was not as active one. The sales were confined to 2 or 3 lots. Prices, City rendered 8@8½c; country 6@6½c p lb.

FEATHERS—Are nearly out of season at $2 50@ $3 00 per box, a good quality. Interior sells at a lower price.

SWEET POTATOES—The market is well supplied; sales at $1 25@1 50 p bbl.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 29, 1870.

REMARKS—There was a large supply of cattle and sheep, and some heavy sales were made. Dealers from the eastern markets were present to-day in considerable number, and there was a brisk competition for choice lots. The market was rather firm and previous prices were maintained. The stock of cattle on hand included a better class than for previous weeks, including all kinds, from miscellaneous scalawags to prime fat cattle. Good cattle commanded fair prices, whilst poor grades went begging at low figures. The following were about the rates cattle sold at during the morning:

1 car 1,200 to 1,300 steers.....$7 25@7 75
1 car 1,100 to 1,200 steers.....6 75@7 00
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100.....4 00@5 00
Common to medium, 900 to 1,000.....3 50@4 00

The following table, furnished by Mr. McKeown, who has charge of the live stock freight department of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, gives the number of cars of cattle received during the past week, by whom received, and the points from whence shipped:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	ILLINOIS.	Cars.
Zigler & Rothschild	2	I. W. Snow	1
E. Kern	1	Kaufman	1
Keiter & S.	4	M. Verner	2
S. Kraus	4	Trauerman & Lurie	1
J. & G. Stamm	2	C. Myers	1
M. Kaufman	2	C. Beyers	1
T. Somers	1	I. C. Vanhook	1
OHIO.		OHIO.	
Thornberg & H.	1	Geo. Riddle	1
M. Gallegher	1	E. Boyer	2
INDIANA.		INDIANA.	
Hamilton & Spear	3	Eddy & B.	2
Greenwall & Kahn	3	Prepaid	3
		Total	49

Cattle

Below we give the sales of cattle as reported by the leading stock dealers in the yards, with the number sold and prices received:

Schoenleman, 20 head Butler county steers and heifers, sold at $7@7 50.

Carr and McCallister 50 head Indiana cattle, mixed, @ 5@6 50.

Keane, offered and sold 50 fat cattle at $6 @6 75; and 35 stockers at $5 @5 25. The latter were from Butler county.

Remer sold 40 Chicago mixed cattle at $5@6 25.

E. Yarn disposed of 40 Chicago mixed at $5@6 75.

Thornberg & Haas sold 20 head fat cattle at $6@6 75.

Trauerman & Lauhman had on sale 120 mixed Chicago cattle which brought $5 @6 75; and 20 Ohio bullocks at $6@6 50.

Greenwall & Kahn disposed of 71 Ohio mixed cattle at $5@6 25.

Eddy & Bro. sold 119 mixed Chicago cattle at $5 25@6 25.

Bell, J. Shamberg made sale of 121 Chicago mixed steers and heifers at $4 62@7 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., offered and sold 100 Indiana and Illinois cattle, among them some Cherokees, at $4 @6 87.

Hazlewood & Blackstock disposed of a few lots of cattle, but we did not get the number or price.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was very large, the principal portion coming from Butler county. The quality was above the average, and prices were pretty firm, and may be given as follows:

Extra, 10c to 10½c, $5 @5 75; good to prime, $4 @4 50@5 00; decent to fair, 3½c to 3¾c, $3 @3 50; No. 1 lambs, 70 to 75c, $7 @8 p head; 3 50 foot rot and scrupwags, by the head, $3@3 50.

Hogs.

Below we give the sales as reported to us by leading dealers, with the number sold and prices received:

Josh Frazee, 100 Washington county sheep and lambs at $1 @4 per cwt.

Adams & Burns 132 Butler county stock, composed of sheep and lambs at $2 75@3 50.

F. Schneidemantle disposed of a fine lot of Butler county sheep and lambs at $ 00@5 00 per head.

Gervin & Co. made sale of 200 Butler county sheep and lambs ranging in price from $1 00 to $5 00 per head.

John Scott sold 100 Butler county sheep at $1 50@5 00 per head.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 70 Butler county sheep and lambs at $2 75@3 50 per head.

J. H. Pringle 60 Mercer and Crawford county sheep and lambs at $2 75@3 75.

Hogs

The stock of hogs was larger than last week, and the demand better; sales, however, were light, and prices among the firm enough are as follows: Extra Philadelphia $6 75@ 7 00; good to prime Philadelphia, $6 50@ 6 75; do Ohio $6 75 good to prime New York, 7@7 25; do $7 25@7 75 light stock hogs, No to fair, $6@6 50.

Milch Cows

There were a few fine milch cows on sale, and sold readily at $50@65, including calves.

Horses and Mules.

We heard of no sales, though there were a few offered, but were shipped further east.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co. m.	2
Graff, Bennett & Co. m.	1
Lewis, Oliver & P. m.	1
Total	4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith & Co. metal	1
Jones, McDevitt & Co. m.	1
Total	2

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m.	2
Graff, Bennett & Co. m.	1
Jones, McDevitt & Co. m.	1
Total	4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, Bro. & Co. m.	2
Graff, Bennett, P. & Co. m.	1
Rockhill, P. & Co. m.	1
Total	4

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 26—Reading firm; hemp and flour dull and nominal. Oil unchanged. Bagging quiet; extra family $6 @6 25; fancy $6 50; choice quiet; extra family $6 @6 25; fancy $6 50; choice $6 75@7 00. Corn firm; sales 5,000 bushels at 50@ 52c. Oats firm; sales 2,000 bushels at 40@42c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $16 50. Bulk meats firm; sales 10,000 lbs at 9½@10c for clear rib; 10½@11c for clear sides. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9½@10c; clear sides 12½@13c; clear ribbed sides 12½@13c; sugar cured hams 15@16c. Lard firm; prime steam 13½@14c; choice leaf 15@16c. Whisky firm at $1 05@1 06.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, August 29—2 P. M.
WALL STREET

Is almost stagnant.

MONEY.

Easy at 6@5 per cent. on call.

STERLING.

Dull and lower at 109@109¾.

GOLD

Dull; opened at 110¾, fell to 110¾, advanced to 110¾, and closed at 110¾@110¾. Carrying rates 1 per cent. to flat. Clearances $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and fluctuations limited to ¼ per cent. Coupons of 1881, 114¾@114¾; 1862, 112¾@113; 1864, 110@110¼; 1865, 111¾@111¾; new, 111¾@111¾; 1867, 109¾@110; 1868, 109¾@110; 10-40s, 108¾@109; currency, 111¾@112.

STATE SECURITIES

Quiet but strong. Missouris, 90¾ old; Tennessee, 61¾ to 62; old; Virginias, 60¾; new, 60; old North Carolinas, 25; new, 24½.

STOCKS

Exclusively dull all day and almost nominal at the close. Canton 40¾; Cumberland 30; Western Union Telegraph, 80; Quicksilver 34; Mariposa 5; do preferred 24; Adams Express 64½; Wells-Fargo 12¾; American 60; Pacific Mail 39½; New York Central 91¾; Reading 93¾; Hudson River 107¾; Erie 20¼; do preferred 41; Harlem 131½; do preferred 132; Michigan Southern 91¾; Michigan Central 110½; Lake Shore 91¾; Illinois Central 131; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 91¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 91¾; Chicago & Rock Island 107½; New Jersey Central 107½; Pacific of Missouri 30¾; Missouri 91¾; do preferred 80; Ft. Wayne 91; Terre Haute 25; do preferred 50. Chicago and Alton 112; do preferred 112. Ohio and Mississippi 33¾. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 79. Cleveland and Toledo 107½. Panama 147. Boston, Hartford and Erie 25.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold $67,838,323; currency $9,—,—; cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington $—,—,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 29, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull at $4 50@5 25 for spring extra.

WHEAT—Fairly active at $1 12@1 13 for new No 1, and $1 11@1 12 for No 2 do to store; $1 01 @1 02 for No 3; $1 12½ for new No 1 to arrive; $1 13 for No 1 at the inside. Sales this afternoon irregular at $1 00@1 01, seller September.

CORN—Firm and 2@2½c lower, closing at 66½c cash for No 2; this afternoon dull at 67@67½c, seller September.

OATS—¼@½c higher, closing at 37¼@38c for fresh lots.

RYE—Quiet and firm; No 2 closed at 85½c.

BARLEY—Fairly active, closing at $1 11 for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Open & dull and closed firm at 85c for wood.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

CATTLE—Steady and ready at $@$@10 for pigs to choice smooth shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 1,100 bales at 29¾c; middling uplands; Florida 29¾c; Mobile 29¾c; New Orleans 29¾c; Texas 29¾c; receipts 17,000 bbls and 1,000 sacks flour; heavy; sales 17,000 bbls at $5 25@5 75 for superfine Western and State; $5 65@5 85 for common to good do; $5 90@6 45 for common to choice White Western; $6 50@7 00 for common to good extra Ohio; $6 90@8 25 for common to choice extra do; $5 75@6 50 for common to good extra Genesee; $6 50@8 50 for fancy do; $8 75@9 00 for prime do; $9 10@9 50 for choice do; $9 75@10 25 for prime to choice family; $10 25@11 00 for fancy do; $11 25@12 00 for extra Genesee; $12 25@13 00 for prime do; $13@13 50 for choice do; $13 50@14 50 for fancy do; $14 50@15 00 for extra do; $15 00@16 00 for prime to choice extra; $16 50@17 50 for choice to double extra; $18 50@19 50 for extra mess. Rye flour dull; sales 200 bbls at $5 50@5 75. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; quiet at $1 27@1 28 for prime new; $1 30@1 31 for No 1 spring; $1 42@1 43 for amber winter red Canada in bond; $1 45@1 46 for white do; $1 47@1 48 for amber winter red Canada in bond; $1 48@1 49 for white western. Rye dull; sales 800 bushels at $1 25 for State. Barley dull; sales 600 bushels at $1 25 for State. Receipts of corn 17,800 bushels; sales 12,000 bushels at 80@81c for new mixed Western; 82@83c for new white do; 84@85c for new yellow do; $1 00@1 01 for old mixed Western; $1 02@1 03 for old white do; $1 04@1 05 for old yellow do. Oats closed steady at 42@43c for new Ohio. Corn closed quiet, with sales of 20,000 bushels at 82c. Rye closed quiet, with sales of 20,000 bushels at 85c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon closed quiet and steady. Lard closed quiet at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Eggs closed dull and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 29—Beeves four up to 9¾c for the week, the largest ever known, among them were 1,600 Illinois, 1,000 Kentucky, 1,000 Indiana, 1,000 Ohio, and 600 New York. N. Morris sent 2,200 head to Communipaw, 1,000 of which were Illinois. There have been 146 cars at One Hundredth street, 113 at Weehawken, 100 at Forty-fourth street, and 100 at Communipaw. Under State 4; Pacific M. 39½; New York Central 94; New York Central scrip 85½; Erie 21½; do preferred 41; Harlem 131½; do preferred 132; Reading 93¾; Michigan Central 110½; Lake Shore 91¾; Illinois Central 131; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 91¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 91¾; Chicago & Rock Island 107½; New Jersey Central 107½; Pacific of Missouri 30¾; do preferred 80; Ft. Wayne 91; Terre Haute 25; do preferred 50. Chicago and Alton 112; do preferred 112. Ohio and Mississippi 33¾. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 79. Cleveland and Toledo 107½. Panama 147. Boston, Hartford and Erie 25.

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HIGHWINES—Open & dull and closed firm at 85c for wood.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

CATTLE—Steady and ready at $@$@10 for pigs to choice smooth shipping steers.

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New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 29—Beeves four up 9¾c for the week, the largest ever known, among them were 1,600 Illinois, 1,000 Kentucky, 1,000 Indiana, 1,000 Ohio, and 600 New York. N. Morris sent 2,200 head to Communipaw, 1,000 of which were Illinois. There have been 146 cars at One Hundredth street, 113 at Weehawken, 100 at Forty-fourth street, and 100 at Communipaw. Under the new Texas quarantine law the trade good for fat stock as to-day; very few if any Texas cattle will be received at the yards. We shall keep the average down to the same cattle as usual and the quarantine will not affect the trade. There will be decline 10 Texas, 50 cwt, sour, sold at 8½c; 20 Texas, 1,000 lbs, sold at 9c; 20 Texas, 1,000 lbs, sold at the 13th Kentucky, 75 cwt, sold at 11½@12c; 100 Kentucky, 1,000 lbs, sold at 11½@12c. The Illinois market good, nearly all the stock selling sheep at 9@9½c. Ohio, 1,000 lbs, sold at 11½@12c. There are poor Ohio sheep, 75 pounds, sold at 10c; a car of poor Canadas, 90 pounds, sold at 10c; a car of good Canadas, 95@100 pounds, many culls at about 9½c. Hogs scarce and firm.

Hogs count 10,000 for the week, and 4,750 today; market weak at 12½@13c for most sorts.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 29—Dry Goods—The rule is steady, having apparently reached low water mark. Jobbers are not disposed to make concessions to establish any higher rates of prices than those ruling, preferring, notwithstanding the cost of gold, to hold.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 29—Flour dull; closing nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red 1 10@1 12; No 2 red 1 07@1 08; amber 1 15@1 20. Corn dull at 68@69c for new. Rye steady. Barley $1 10@1 20 nominal. Provisions dull at the opening, with little or no demand; closing quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 90c@$1 00. Lard dull at 13½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 13c. Bacon dull; shoulders 10c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c; sugar cured hams 17@18c. Butter dull and unchanged. Eggs dull at 18@19c. Cheese dull at 12½@13c. Petroleum 26@26½c for refined. Butter unchanged at 20@25c for choice. Eggs dull at 18@19c. Lard, refined and country, held 12½@13c; bulk, Exchange, Chains, Brasse, &c. For further particulars call on or address C. O. JOHNSON, No. 90 Water street.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 29—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Flour dull and easier; superfine $4 00@4 25; extra $4 50@5 00; family $5 25@5 75; fancy $6 00@6 50. Wheat dull and irregular; No 2 red fall $1 08@1 09; No 3 do $1 05@1 06; No 2 spring $1 05@1 06; No 3 do $1 01@1 02; No 2 white $1 10@1 11. Corn dull at 58@59c for prime white; 56@57c for prime mixed; 55@56c for prime yellow; 54@55c for prime white mixed. Oats dull; prime nominal at 36@37c; No 2 at 32@33c. Rye dull at 80@82c. Barley dull; prime to choice spring $1 12@1 20; fall $1 25@1 30. Provisions dull and nominal with no demand; mess pork $16 50@17 00. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 10c; clear rib 12½c; clear sides 13c, nominal. Bacon dull; shoulders 11c; clear rib 13½c; clear sides 14c; sugar cured hams 17@18c. Lard dull at 13½c for prime to choice. Hogs in good demand at $6 50@7 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29—Cotton—Small business reported to-day. Flour in light demand; super and extra sold slowly at former rates; sales of 1,000 bbls extra family at $5@5 75; Pennsylvania Indiana and Ohio fancy at $6@6 50; Minnesota extra family at $6@6 50. Wheat very dull; receipts large; new western red at $1 40; Michigan $1 @$1 45. Whisky firm at $1 05@1 06.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 29—Cotton unchanged and dull. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; Maryland, white to dull; sales of amber Maryland at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania red at $1 35@1 40; Western red $1 30@1 35. Corn dull; white 60@61c; yellow 62@63c; mixed 59@60c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley steady at $1 for No 2.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 29—Flour dull. Wheat unchanged; No 1 white Wabash, regular at $1 30; No 2 do $1 25; No 1 red Wabash, regular at $1 30; No 2 do $1 25; No 1 amber Michigan, regular at $1 30; No 2 do $1 25. Corn in fair demand; No 1 Toledo, 70c; No 2 do 68c; high mixed, No 1 Toledo, 70c; No 2 do 68c. Oats dull and shade lower. Freights firmer at 4c to Buffalo, and 5c to Oswego.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 29—Cotton nominally; low grades 2 bales; prices 20 to 22c. Flour quiet; super $5 @5 25; extra $5 50@6 00; fancy $6 25@6 50. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9½c; clear 13½c; sides 14c. Lard 13½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29—Cotton dull and unchanged; middlings 27½@28c; sales 300 bales; net receipts 371 bales; exports 3,422 bales.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

J. P. SMITH.....Commander.
J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES DAILY, AT 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or at Wharf-boat, foot of Grant street.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.,

For all Points on the Monongahela River

STEAMER ELECTOR.....Capt. Doyle Rougher.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.....Capt. Robt. Phillips.
STEAMER E. BENNETT.....Capt. Z. W. Callaugh.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves Bellvair EVERY TUESDAY on the arrive of the Evening Train from Pittsburgh.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander,

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on Board.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—12 M.

THE FINE STEAMER

W. F. CURTIS,

W. H. HARLAN.....Captain.
H. C. CALDWELL.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above, making connections at Parkersburg with Boats for Gallipolis.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board.

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

tion, while still offering himself as a soldier to the nationality have been better for France and perhaps also for himself, in the end. Every where the people could then have made common cause against the enemy. As it is, thousands of the bravest and strongest will not voluntarily fight for the Kaiser. Possibly the actual presence of the Prussians before Paris may evoke a different feeling, and arouse all the patriotism of the people. This, we regard as one of the great dangers incidental to the movement of the Crown Prince. It is almost inconceivable that any considerable party in France would be willing to open the gates of Paris to the Prussians, merely for the sake of showing their hostility to Napoleon. That would be an act of treason to their country which could scarcely help them to power when the present troubles are ended. The arrival of the Crown Prince at Paris may be the signal for a general truce among all sections of parties, just as the appearance of the French on the Rhenish frontier united all Germany, and made the United States sink their differences. Napoleon calculated on the support of some of the South German States, which had no kindly feelings toward Prussia. He was mistaken. Bismarck has almost certainly reckoned upon a revolution in Paris on the arrival there of a Prussian army. It is impossible to decide positively at this moment whether he, on his part, has not underrated the temper of the French people. When one's country is in danger, and the foreign foe, the ordinary tendency of mankind is first to beat back the foe, and settle domestic quarrels afterward. It is quite clear, at any rate, that the French people are gradually getting their blood up. In the country rises *behind* the invading armies, the fortunes of the latter may soon take a decided change. The following significant passage will be found among to-day's news: "The Prussians are retreating before the Franc-tireurs and the peasants, from Stenay to Sedan." The advance guard has lost its confidence of the nation, and upon that movement, therefore, more depends than upon any other of which we have thus far heard.

Strength of the Contending Armies.

[From the New York Tribune of yesterday.]

The reorganization of the armies which followed the battles around Metz may be considered now very nearly complete. At least, active operations can no longer be delayed for the purpose of organization. Action on the part of the Prussians seems, if not precisely imperative, at least desirable, in order that the French may be prevented from again obtaining fresh forces; and the resumption of hostilities may be anticipated during the present week. Let us see with what forces the struggle is to be continued.

While the losses of the Prussians in killed and wounded have undoubtedly been greater than those of the French, it is by no means certain that the proportionate losses in effective force on the French side have been greater times that of their enemy. In the battles about Bitsch the losses in killed and wounded were about equal. Besides these several thousand French prisoners were taken and a large proportion of the first and fifth Corps driven out of and shut up at Strasburg, Phalsbourg, Bitche and other fortresses. These troops thus lost, to the number of forty or fifty thousand, did not even serve to detach troops of the regular Prussian army from the columns of reserves at once hold them at bay in their entrenched camps and besiege the fortresses, the lines of Prussian communication. In the battles around Metz the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Von Steinmetz lost probably twice as many men placed *hors du combat* as the latter. The Prussians have been named at 25,000 killed and wounded; but to these must be added the 80,000 or 90,000 troops which, forced within the walls of Metz, are virtually lost to the French army. While the Prussians have indeed suffered severely in killed and wounded, the French have lost double in effective men.

While the organization of the French has been terribly shattered, that of the Prussians remains intact. Of the third and fourth Corps over sixty per cent were sacrificed in the voyage and the whole of the second, third, fourth and part of the fifth Corps destroyed in the engagements around Metz. The army of Steinmetz avoided these, in the field, consists of these latter shattered corps, numbering, according to French authorities, 90,000 men. The army of McMahon consists of the broken first and Fifth Corps, the Seventh Corps intact, the Twelfth, a newly organized corps of 60,000 from the Garde Mobile, the Imperial Guard, and the cavalry of Canrobert's Sixth Corps. In all there are said to be, on the same authority, 195,000 men. We do not believe that the armies under Bazaine and McMahon, combined, would number more than 250,000, including the 60,000 Trochu's men from Chertres. This is the total force of the Germans to France capable of operations in the field.

The regular armies of the Prussians overwhelmingly outnumber them. Only in a very day, in spite of losses in battle, a larger force than that with which they entered France. All the reliefs north of the Rhine which the siege of Metz have been filled up from their ordinary reserves. No recipient of a regiment from the proper numbers of reserves were forwarded from the camps on the Rhine. Two or three new corps have been taken up positions along the line of communication, a third has been ordered to join the Crown Prince. The failure of the French expedition by sea has relieved 30,000 men under General Manteuffel on the Elbe, and these have also been sent to the German frontier. The total force cannot be less than 1,000,000 Prussians are upon the territory of France, is not, therefore, great exaggeration. We estimate that not less than half a million Prussian trained soldiers are in the field to pursue and destroy the last remnant of the regular army of the regular French army.

These estimates are of any considerable solution of the citizens whom France proposes to turn into soldiers. It is futile as well as impossible to compute their numbers, and their influence on the final result cannot be considered. This overwhelming force of Prussians has passed the natural barriers of France, and has a broad valley road to the capital. Can the result of the war be longer uncertain?

Miscellaneous War Notes.

A French officer writes from Chalons: The mob are in the ascendancy, they have it all their own way, they shout, sing, drink, smoke, and swagger about, and I am thinking of now wearing a blouse and cap myself, and dirtying my hands. That is the best costume to get on in at present, and to be most courted in. Just one specimen to show you. I was to-day at the hotel at Chalons, on our asking to have our boots cleaned, the servant answered, "Italiens there is no time, but people don't have their boots cleaned now—we've given it up." Describing his frequent arrests by peasants and soldiers as a spy, while *en route* to his regiments, and his always being released by the superior officers, he says: "The worst of this state of things is that, even with a safe conduct, one is still liable to being stopped and molested. The soldiers who take it into their heads to stop you, take it for granted that you are a spy, and will have nothing to do with your papers. Then, on the way you may be killed, for the crowd is ready at every step. I marched two miles in the midst of a crowd, shouting, 'Hang him,' &c. Women started from the doors which lined the road, and flew at me with clenched fists. Such scenes have never witnessed since the first French Revolution."

It was decided to send the Prince Imperial home to his mother from Metz, but at the bare suggestion his tranquillity was thrown off the first and fifth corps were sacrificed in the voyage and the whole of the second, third, fourth and part of the fifth, were destroyed in the engagements around Metz. The army of Steinmetz avoided these, in the field, consists of these latter shattered corps, numbering, according to French authorities, 90,000 men. The army of McMahon consists of the broken first and Fifth Corps, the Seventh Corps intact, the Twelfth, a newly organized corps of 60,000 from the Garde Mobile, the Imperial Guard, and the cavalry of Canrobert's Sixth Corps. In all there are said to be, on the same authority, 195,000 men. We do not believe that the armies under Bazaine and McMahon, combined, would number more than 250,000, including the 60,000 Trochu's men from Chertres. This is the total force of the Germans to France capable of operations in the field.

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A dispatch from Fall River, Massachusetts, says: The city is tranquil, but there are still apprehensions of a riotous outbreak. The local police have been increased in strength, and there are some fifty State officials here. Nearly all the twenty mills are wholly or partially suspended. Between 12,000 and 15,000 people and women are out of employment. Nearly all the workmen who came from Providence and Newport have been persuaded or prevented from taking employment. Two manufacturers have signified their firm in adherence to the terms. The latter are said to have received the tender of financial aid from the spinners of Providence. Crowds to-night discuss the probabilities of a riot, and are occasionally dispersed by the police.

Nearly three thousand visitors left Long Branch for their homes yesterday.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseith, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, August 29:

	Thermometer.	Barometer.
7 A. M.	77°	29 4/5
12 M.	91°	29 3/5
6 P. M.	86°	29 3/5

CLEAR WEATHER.

Cheyenne—Clear; W.; ther. 55.
Little Rock—Raining; W.; ther. 76.
Louisville—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 76.
Detroit—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 77.
St. Louis—Cloudy; W.; ther. 76.
Cleveland—Clear; S.; ther. 80.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 78.
Chicago—Raining; S. W.; ther. 66.
Indianapolis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 80.
Cincinnati—Clear; S.; ther. 82.
Baltimore—Clear; S. E.; ther. 87.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

McMahon, Robert, West Liberty, Mass.
Weitbo, Wm., Connellsville, Pa.
Wassaid, Mont., Mansfield, O.
Watson, Robert, Sewickley, Pa.

GLASS BLOWERS and finishers are wanted at the Washington, D. C., Glass works. Applications to be made at the works.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, announces that he has returned and is prepared to attend to business visitors at his office, 120 Federal street.

GENEROUS.—Messrs. Henrici & Lenz, in the name of the Economy Society contributed $500 for the relief of the widows and orphans made by the present war against Napoleon.

PRINCIPAL ELECTED.—On Friday last, at a meeting of the School Directors, Mr. H. S. Phillips, of Burgettstown, Pa., was elected Principal of the Brownsville Union Schools. A better selection could not have been made.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this city for the week ending August 20th, numbered forty-one. Of these, thirteen were under one year, and twelve between the ages of one and ten years.

RECRUITING OFFICE OPENED.—A recruiting office for the Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry has just been opened at the Quartermaster's old building on Penn street. The Twenty-fourth regiment being a colored regiment, colored men only are wanted.

NOT RECOVERED.—The watch stolen on Sunday last from Henry Jacob at the St. James Hotel has not been recovered as reported. We are requested also to state here that the watch stolen about a week previous to this time at the same place has not yet been recovered.

THE WARD ROBBERY.—A note of $400 and a bond and mortgage of $2,500 alleged to have been stolen from Joseph Cline by Edward Ward, were recovered to-day at a house on Webster avenue, and are now in the Mayor's possession. The money has not yet been recovered.

BAR-ROOM ROWS.—A Butler street tavern in the Fifteenth ward was the scene of a row on Saturday night, wherein Michael McGraw was knocked senseless with a handy-billy. Three or four others took a hand in the scrimmage, but he was properly cared for by Dr. Clark, to whose office he was taken.

NOTICE TO BOOKSELLERS.—At the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, may be found a large assortment of school books, embracing all the text books used in our schools, which will be sold at the same low rates which prevailed before the commencement of the present war.

ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mrs. Randall, of Oswego, New York, who is well known here as one of the best readers in the country, will give an elocutionary entertainment this evening in the hall of the North public school. The Allegheny Quartette club will also be present. A rich musical treat may expect to enjoy a very pleasant evening.

ROLLING MILL ACCIDENT.—A young man named McEwen met with a miraculous escape from death at Kloman's rolling mills. He was just inserting a hot piece of iron between the rolls, when he was accidentally thrown against the side of the rolls in some unexplained manner, and thus a scalp wound with several bruises about the head and neck were inflicted upon him. After his truly wonderful escape he was removed to his home on Forty-fifth street, when Dr. Clark attended to him and dressed his wounds.

MEETING AT THE HOME.—To-night at eight o'clock there will be a public weekly meeting of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Temperance Association will be held in their comfortable hall on Duquesne Way. A lively, spirited, enjoyable meeting is expected. Parties who have a shot will be cast into the camps of the liquor dealers. The poor fugitives whom rum has worsted will be shown how to take a new and lasting revenge. Enlistments into the gallant forces commanded by General Prohibition will be made. Recruits of both sexes and all ages received. No rejections made on account of physical disability. Great courtesy will be shown by the mustering officers to all applicants. No charges made. Everything is brotherly, sympathetic, genial. All are invited. Matters of great moment to both will be under consideration.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cincinnati express was smashed up at Greentbush, N. Y., at two o'clock yesterday morning. Five cars were wrecked, and two persons killed—a brakeman and an unknown lady passenger from Iowa.

Three parties named Wiley, Mitchell and Keane, have been held in $5,000 bail each, at Raleigh, N. C., for the murder of State Senator Stevens.

David Kirkpatrick, a prominent hide and leather merchant of Philadelphia, died yesterday.

The population of Quincy, Illinois, is 24,338.

General Hardie, of General Sheridan's staff, has been assigned by the Secretary of War to examine and report upon the Montana war claims, should they be passed by Congress at the last session. These claims grow out of the war of 1867 against the Crow Indians. General Hardie will proceed forthwith to Montana, to commence the investigation, which will be concluded at the army headquarters in Chicago.

By the accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, Lewis Lockbosck was killed; Pauline Rhinehearst, of Egg Harbor: Joseph Harrington, of Newark, Susan E. Barker and child, and George Hurff, fireman, were seriously injured, and several others slightly bruised. The train was running slightly in mud, and the cars, the engine jumped the track at the switch and ran into a box car standing on the side of the track.

Eight negroes, prominent in the Louisville riot, were arrested and lodged in jail at Macon, Ga., yesterday.

The amount lost by the United States Express Company, by the robbery of their safe on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, a few days since, was $18,000.

Rev. William C. Anderson, President of the Miami University, and many years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of San Francisco, died at Junction City, Kansas, yesterday.

The French Corvette Latouche is at Newport.

President Grant is expected at the State fair commencing at Burlington, Vermont, on the 13th.

Eber C. Chase, Treasurer of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Dallas, committed suicide yesterday by hanging.

A violent squall yesterday afternoon caused considerable damage to the vessels lying over the Buffalo creek. It was blown from its moorings and demolished. Four teams were on the bridge at the time, but taper escaped. During the storm a man, woman and child were killed on the track of the Lake Shore Railroad by a passing train.

At a meeting of the Executive Board at Cincinnati of the Red Stocking base ball club last night the following actions were taken: In view of the disgraceful conduct of Charles J. Sweasey at Portsmouth, Ohio, and on the steamer *Fleetwood*, on Saturday last, it is resolved that he be expelled from the nine and his contract with the club declared forfeited, it being the determination of the board that the nine shall be purged of all intemperate, insurbordinate and disorderly members.

Charles Barker, a cutler in a clothing establishment, fell dead on Vine street, Cincinnati, yesterday morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meeting—Park Place Homestead Association.
Building Site for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Notice—City Deposit Bank and Trust Co.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Partner Wanted—Box 669, Postoffice.
House Plans Floor—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Laboring Men—S. T. Meller.
Acknowledgement—Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati.
Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Positions Obtained—S. F. Neller.
Dividends—Warren and Venango Oil Co.
The Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current.
Great Family Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Boarding Wanted—A. D.
Strayed or Stolen—Henry Schmidt.
Horses for Sale—Red Lion Stables.
Glass Blowers Wanted—John Purdy.
Pocket Books, &c.—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Continental Insurance Company—Arrott & Lockhart.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Masonic Hall—MacEvoy's Hibernicon.
Inter State Fair—Commences September 12
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Mules for Sale—Mellon Brothers.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Tuscarora Water—D. De Haven & Son.
Hats and Caps—R. H. Palmer.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galton's.
Metallic Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Cramp—Henderson's Carminative.
Henderson's Carminative.
Florat Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
To Mechanical Engineers—Henry McAllister, Jr.
White Lead and Colors—Hastert & Schwartz.
Brushes and Notions—240 Liberty street.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Attorneys-at-Law—J. M. Gazzam & Co.
Turtle Creek Lots—Mellon Brothers.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Mischief Brewing in Ireland—Irish Field Hands Leaving England for Ireland—The Carlists Swarming in the Northern Provinces of Spain, &c., &c.

The War Cloud in Spain.

MADRID, August 29.—It is reported that the band of Carlists which made its appearance in Navarre were defeated to-day by the National troops. Another band has appeared in the province of Guipision, and the troops are in hot pursuit.

Revolution in Portugal.

LISBON, August 27, *via* PARIS, August 28.—The Portuguese journals are discussing the necessity of revolution. They threaten to overturn the present Ministry, declare they will not permit the sale of the country.

Trouble Expected in Ireland.

LONDON, August 29.—A large number of Irish field hands suddenly left Lancashire for Ireland, just at the beginning of the harvest. The circumstance excites fears that mischief is again brewing in Ireland.

Carlists Swarming in Spain.

PARIS, August 29.—The Carlists are swarming in the northern provinces of Spain, and all reports from the frontier indicate the approach of formidable disturbances in Spain.

The Carlist Outbreak.

MADRID, August 28.—A member of the Council of Biscay has taken part in the Carlist movement. The Carlists have cut the railway between Pampelnna and Alsaga. Bands are springing up in various parts of the north. The civil government of Biscay has fallen over to the Carlists.

A railway train in the Province of Bilboa was stopped three times by the insurgents. The Basque Provinces have been declared in astate of siege.

Carlists Arrested in France.

BAYONNE, August 29.—The French authorities arrested at the moment of its attempting to cross the frontier a band of Carlists, with some officers, one hundred and fifty men, a quantity of guns and ammunition, has been brought hither under guard.

Queenstown Shipping News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 29.—The steamship Idaho, from New York, arrived to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 29, P. M.—Consols 93¼. American securities steady: '62s 87¾; 10-40s 82¾; '62s 88½; '67s 86½; Eries 17¾; Illinois Central 118. Atlantic and Great Western preferred firmer and higher.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—Cotton—The market is steady; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 10s 6d; red western No 2, 8s 10d; winter 8s 10d.

Western Canal, 8s 6d. No 2 mixed 5s. Oats 5s 4d. Barley 3s. Peas 37s 6d@38s.

Pork 120s. Beef 120s 6d. Lard 64. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon—5s for Cumberland and 65s for short rib. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, August 29—Tallow dull at 42s 9d. Petroleum firm.

THE RING CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The Slate Made Out—The Delegates to Ratify—Old Joe Ross to be Slaughtered —Corey for Prothonotary—The Old Assembly Ticket—State Treasurership in the Case—A High Hand and Sure Defeat.

The delegates to the Convention, which the Republican Ringmasters have called to meet to day, will probably assemble under the impression that important questions await their decision, when the simple fact is that they will have nothing to decide whatever, all matters having been taken in hand by the Inner Ring and the business of the Convention cut and dried to an exactness beforehand. All that the delegates—poor, simple-minded souls! will have to do will be to

RATIFY THE SLATE

Of the Inner Ring. It would never do to permit delegates to assemble, and talk things over, and make nominations according to their own ideas of what is right in itself and good for the public. Blunders would surely be made and the Ring would be smashed. The party submits to be run by the Convention, and the Convention is run by the Inner Ring. In this view of the matter the select few exercising the power were very active the whole of yesterday. A canvass showed

ROSS AHEAD FOR PEOTHONOTARY.

And Walter Lowrie, Jr., Indeed, Ross even strong, as he had in previous years been for Sheriff-Walters they had fixed pretty effectually at the primaries, but the latter was too much for them; and so it was determined to

SLAUGHTER OLD JOE OUTRIGHT.

And at this sanguinary business the Inner Ring were engaged yesterday. They had not slaughtered the venerable Joseph more than once before, and it came rather handy for them to do it over again. They will remember how he was ruined by lacking a single vote which was purchased away from him? And if it not still fresh in their minds, Joe was on the next head

SENT WHIRLING OUT OF THE CONVENTION

By the long purse of his opponent for Sheriff? And according to the programme of the Inner Ring he will to-day be sent whirling, and the office of Prothonotary, on which he and his friends have risked everything (he having lost all in previous ventures), to Corey on whom the Ring have centered as their most available instrument. Corey's connection with which the business was agreed on is probably equal to anybody in this line ever seen in this country. The heartlessness of the transaction of "laying out" a veteran of a score of battles by which he spent his forties and a part of his fifties, was illustrated by one of the conspirators cruelly dashing off the ditty:

Slate its bones,
Over the stones,
Let the old scamper,
Whom nobody owns!

So "Old Joe."

IF THE SLATE IS NOT SMASHED,

Will be sent whirling out of the Convention to-day, and according to the dictation of the Ring which met at "Squire" Steel's last night,

COREY NOMINATED FOR PROTHONOTARY.

What base and corrupt intention of the managers is the Legislative ticket. It is freely charged that the friends of Anderson and Negley have for some time been working according to rank, and that Howard, who, with some officers, one hundred and fifty men, a quantity of guns and ammunition, has been brought hither under guard.

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CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseith, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, August 29:

	Thermometer.	Barometer.
7 A. M.	77°	29 4/5
12 M.	91°	29 3/5
6 P. M.	86°	29 3/5

CLEAR WEATHER.

Cheyenne—Clear; W.; ther. 55.
Little Rock—Raining; W.; ther. 76.
Louisville—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 76.
Detroit—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 77.
St. Louis—Cloudy; W.; ther. 76.
Cleveland—Clear; S.; ther. 80.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 78.
Chicago—Raining; S. W.; ther. 66.
Indianapolis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 80.
Cincinnati—Clear; S.; ther. 82.
Baltimore—Clear; S. E.; ther. 87.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

McMahon, Robert, West Liberty, Mass.
Weitbo, Wm., Connellsville, Pa.
Wassaid, Mont., Mansfield, O.
Watson, Robert, Sewickley, Pa.

GLASS BLOWERS and finishers are wanted at the Washington, D. C., Glass works. Applications to be made at the works.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, announces that he has returned and is prepared to attend to business visitors at his office, 120 Federal street.

GENEROUS.—Messrs. Henrici & Lenz, in the name of the Economy Society contributed $500 for the relief of the widows and orphans made by the present war against Napoleon.

PRINCIPAL ELECTED.—On Friday last, at a meeting of the School Directors, Mr. H. S. Phillips, of Burgettstown, Pa., was elected Principal of the Brownsville Union Schools. A better selection could not have been made.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this city for the week ending August 20th, numbered forty-one. Of these, thirteen were under one year, and twelve between the ages of one and ten years.

RECRUITING OFFICE OPENED.—A recruiting office for the Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry has just been opened at the Quartermaster's old building on Penn street. The Twenty-fourth regiment being a colored regiment, colored men only are wanted.

NOT RECOVERED.—The watch stolen on Sunday last from Henry Jacob at the St. James Hotel has not been recovered as reported. We are requested also to state here that the watch stolen about a week previous to this time at the same place has not yet been recovered.

THE WARD ROBBERY.—A note of $400 and a bond and mortgage of $2,500 alleged to have been stolen from Joseph Cline by Edward Ward, were recovered to-day at a house on Webster avenue, and are now in the Mayor's possession. The money has not yet been recovered.

BAR-ROOM ROWS.—A Butler street tavern in the Fifteenth ward was the scene of a row on Saturday night, wherein Michael McGraw was knocked senseless with a handy-billy. Three or four others took a hand in the scrimmage, but he was properly cared for by Dr. Clark, to whose office he was taken.

NOTICE TO BOOKSELLERS.—At the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, may be found a large assortment of school books, embracing all the text books used in our schools, which will be sold at the same low rates which prevailed before the commencement of the present war.

ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mrs. Randall, of Oswego, New York, who is well known here as one of the best readers in the country, will give an elocutionary entertainment this evening in the hall of the North public school. The Allegheny Quartette club will also be present. A rich musical treat may expect to enjoy a very pleasant evening.

ROLLING MILL ACCIDENT.—A young man named McEwen met with a miraculous escape from death at Kloman's rolling mills. He was just inserting a hot piece of iron between the rolls, when he was accidentally thrown against the side of the rolls in some unexplained manner, and thus a scalp wound with several bruises about the head and neck were inflicted upon him. After his truly wonderful escape he was removed to his home on Forty-fifth street, when Dr. Clark attended to him and dressed his wounds.

MEETING AT THE HOME.—To-night at eight o'clock there will be a public weekly meeting of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Temperance Association will be held in their comfortable hall on Duquesne Way. A lively, spirited, enjoyable meeting is expected. Parties who have a shot will be cast into the camps of the liquor dealers. The poor fugitives whom rum has worsted will be shown how to take a new and lasting revenge. Enlistments into the gallant forces commanded by General Prohibition will be made. Recruits of both sexes and all ages received. No rejections made on account of physical disability. Great courtesy will be shown by the mustering officers to all applicants. No charges made. Everything is brotherly, sympathetic, genial. All are invited. Matters of great moment to both will be under consideration.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

A Woman Swallows Laudanum—Love the Cause.

Last evening about half past eleven o'clock word was brought to the Central station house that a young girl named Mary Bailey had attempted to commit suicide. The facts of the case, as nearly as they could be ascertained by our reporter, are as follows:

It appears that Mary Baily, some six months ago, became acquainted with a member of the Diamond police force since been discharged, and was engaged to be married to him. Afterwards he left her and treated her with cool indifference, even to the extent of cutting her. Last evening at about half past eight o'clock she took a dose of laudanum. Dr. Murdock was summoned.

After an examination he expressed the opinion that the young girl was a fit person that had taken laudanum, and the usual remedies were administered. At two o'clock this morning the girl was somewhat better, but her recovery was considered doubtful. Being a colored girl, her family were rather reticent in regard to the matter, evidently desiring that the affair should be hushed up.

The ward robbery still remains involved in considerable mystery.

A Reliable Paper for Business Men.

All men engaged in a business of any magnitude, or of small kind soever, appreciate the value of a thoroughly reliable commercial paper. We print in another column the announcement of the *Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current*, which is preeminently *the* paper for business men. It was established in the year 1795, and during its seventy five years of existence has fully sustained its reputation for accuracy in all departments of trade. It is devoted to the shipping and commercial interests of the country, and not only gives copious reviews of all markets, domestic and foreign. Its editorial is able, intelligent and conservative. It is liberal in its field, and are always read with interest. Much attention is given to the auction sale and sheriff's sales, stocks, trade in cotton, sugar, molasses, etc., receipts, exports, stock on hand, etc., etc. The list of sales in full is complete in details. The circulation of the paper is widely extended, Clay's line, to J. H. O'Neill, at 45 per cent.

Mr. A. Leggate, the well known and deservedly popular auctioneer, has returned to this city from Europe, and will no doubt soon be sojourning, and will at once resume business at his office at 120 Federal street. Several days may expect to enjoy a very pleasant evening.

Burial Fire Insurance without any Liability Whatever to the Insured.

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the statement and notice of dividend of the Continental Insurance Company, which will be found elsewhere in to-day's issues. The Continental Company in most respects is a remarkable exemplification of that steady, grand progress where unexampled rapidity, founded upon undoubted ascertained security, Established in 1853, with a capital paid in of half a million dollars, she has steadily progressed until her cumulated assets exceed five times the original capital invested. While carrying this assets equal the original sum, she divided her profits—three-fourths to her policy holders, and one-fourth to her stockholders—so find that the average return to policy holders since 1853 is nearly forty-five per cent of the amount of premium paid. The Company insures against loss and damage by fire exclusively on city and all first class risks, and is represented in this city by the well known Insurance Agents, Arrott & Lockhart. No. 167 Wood street, near Sixth avenue.

THE BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY EXTENSION.—Cars were yesterday run on the extension of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, from Fifth avenue to the Union Depot, by way of Smithfield, seventh and Grant streets. The road will be opened for travel in a day or two.

THE TEACHER'S WORK.

Second Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute—Opening Address by the City Superintendent—Reports, Lectures, etc.

Morning Session.

The second annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute commenced yesterday morning in the hall of the North public school, on Penn avenue, below Sixth street. There was quite a large attendance, most of the teachers of this city being present. A large number of visitors were also in attendance, showing the interest felt in these annual gatherings.

At ten o'clock the Institute was called to order by the City Superintendent, and opened with prayer by L. H. Eaton.

Prayer being offered, the members of the Institute sang, "Work for the Night is Coming." Profs. Darling and Horner leading.

Prof. Burtt then offered a resolution that the thanks of the Institute are due the citizens of Hazelwood for their very hospitable entertainment of the teachers at our last meeting, and also to the Trustees of the Christian Church of that place for the use of their building for the meeting of the Institute.

On motion the resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Hortt offered the following as an amendment to the constitution, to be voted upon to-day: "The assessments made on the members to pay the expenses of the Institute shall be a certain per cent. of a month's salary, provided that not more than four per cent. be levied in any one year."

ADDRESS OF THE CITY SUPETINTENDENT.

George J. Luckey, City Superintendent, then delivered an address as follows:

Teachers of Pittsburgh:

You have assembled together preparatory to entering upon the work of another year, for the purpose of having discussed the many arduous and responsible duties of your profession. You have also selected by the school officers of the city to your present position on account of your supposed merit as scholars, instructors and disciplinarians; and in which they have committed the nearest and dearest interests of our people—the education of their children. That you will manifest an interest in the profession you have chosen, and that during the coming year commensurate with the responsibility of the trust reposed in you, I cannot for a moment doubt. Our fathers bequeathed to us a legacy, second only in importance to the principles of free government which was born through the blood and sufferings of our forefathers, and which we have the memories of our battle heroes who liberated us from the yoke of foreign bondage, let us with equal reverence speak the names of those who labored unceasingly amid storms of opposition to give birth to universal education, the generation has come and gone since the organization of our public school system, and with it the noble band of men who stood as the pioneers of our common schools—only here and there a solitary one remains, like a guidepost by the wayside, whose weather-beaten face solemnly reminds us of the past, and kindly suggests our future course. These men and women have stood nobly up under the fiercest opposition, depressed but not discouraged, and, year after year, in the face of the most bitter enmity, sympathy and meagre pay in poor and unsuitable buildings, they still had hope in the future. It is to the noble efforts and devotion of these people that we owe most for the prosperity of the present system. Instead of poorly buildings and fair salaries come from a just appreciation of our work by the people we find elegant buildings, and liberal salaries for educators. Can we not, then, with all the organization to take care of the sick and accidental leaves of the day, I have endeavored to briefly sketch the history of the educational meeting of the teachers of this city, and to congratulate the profession on having a record to which we can point with pride, and which will then be ever true to the principles of our predecessors, labor earnestly and faithfully to prepare ourselves for the great work that is before us, with energy and zeal discharge the duties of our positions, and endeavor by our every action to hold the vantage ground we now occupy, but to push on to higher and broader advance in the line of educational progress.

The address was listened to throughout with the closest attention, and produced a good impression.

ORIGIN OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

For a number of years after the adoption of the present school system the teachers labored without any unity of action, and not until 1850 was there any organization among them in any part of the State. On the 5th of October, 1850, a number of the leading teachers from the vicinity met in the basement of the old Union School House, and organized the Allegheny County Teachers' Association, the first of the kind in the Commonwealth. The following is a list of the presiding officers of the Association:

James Thompson.	W. W. Dickson,
John Fulton,	Thos. Espy,
Andrew Burtt,	A. D. Stinson,
Henry Williams,	D. Denlsten,
Randal Morton,	J. Acheson,
W. W. Eaton,	Samuel Findley,
Pultons Dean,	Alexander Monro,
B. W. Kerr,	Ben Jones,
In 1857 conflicting interests of a number of teachers to make a separate organization of the Public High Schools of the State of Pennsylvania, of which your speaker was chosen President. The teachers thus divided and themselves were not again united until early in 1858 steps were taken to reunite the two bodies, and at the meeting held at the same year the members of the two associations met in Mozart Hall, and there and then reorganized the Pittsburgh Teachers' Association, and elected Pultons Dean President. Andrew Burtt, Secretary, and Mr. Mowry, 1859, but during this year the Legislature passed the present School Law, Institutes and made the Superintendent Secretary of the Board of Control. This arrangement, the teachers met for the first time in the Ralston School Building on August 23, 1860, and organized as an Institute, and among the ring leaders are particularly bitter, though he is personally a friend of the present State Teachers Association was an outgrowth of our County organization. I find in the minutes of the County Association a resolution passed October 29, 1852, requesting the teachers of the county to attend the Institute during on the Tuesday succeeding the 25th of December, for the advantages we possess do so much. If not more, I think we shall come after us, as has been done for us.

The following is a list of Presidents of the Institute, with the exception of Walton, against whom the ring leaders are particularly bitter, though he is personally a friend of the present. State Teachers Association was an outgrowth of our County organization. I find in the minutes of the County Association a resolution passed October 29, 1852, requesting the teachers of the county to attend the Institute during on the Tuesday succeeding the 25th of December, for the advantages we possess do so much. If not more, I think we shall come after us, as has been done for us.

The following is a list of Presidents of the Institute, with the exception of Walton, against whom the ring leaders are particularly bitter, though he is personally a friend of the present. Chairman of the Executive Committee, that report of that Committee will be found following is an extract: The average attendance at all meetings of the public school teachers of the city is forty-nine per cent., and of each sub-district as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Ralston	58	Forbes	38
Washington	58	Franklin	48
Lawrence	73	Grant	37
Minersville	73	Lincoln	37
Howard	59	Madison	25
High School	59	Mt. Albion	29
Liberty	80	Oakland